



Annual Report

on the

Health

of the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WILLENHALL

for the Year

1963

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor C. W. WOLVERSON

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. BASSETT

Councillor J. T. WILLIAMS

Councillor R. GRIFFITHS

Councillor G. EVANS

Councillor J. RILEY

Councillor J. DAVIES

Councillor Dr. H. B. SINGH

Councillor H. RUDGE

Councillor E. J. CLARKE, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer:

R. C. GUBBINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

B. M. G. ROGER, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

W. E. JEVONS, M.A.P.H.I. (a)

H. M. BLACKSHAW, M.A.P.H.I. (a). Resigned 4.1.63.

P. HICKMAN, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b)

Clerical Staff:

Miss E. G. DUFFIELD

Mrs. M. D. ROBOTHAM. Resigned 19.7.63.

Mrs. J. B. HOUGH. Commenced 9.7.63.

Miss C. AUSTIN.

Qualifications:

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Meat and Food Inspectors.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Sanitary Science.
- (d) Diploma of the Royal Society of Health for Smoke Inspectors.

Public Health Department,

Walsall Street,

WILLENHALL, Staffs.

Telephone Number: Willenhall 65611.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WALSALL STREET,
WILLENHALL,
STAFFS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I attach this note in explanation of this introduction. It is because of the sad death on 29th June, 1964, of Dr. R. C. Gubbins.

To those of us who worked with him during the eleven years that he was Medical Officer of Health, his encouragement, cheerfulness and friendliness are sadly missed.

The report which follows contains the statistical facts and figures which are normally required to be included. My report on environmental matters is given as usual.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE,

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	.....	2,834
Population:		
(a) 1962 Census	.....	33,750
(b) Registrar-General's estimate for mid-year 1963		34,850
Population density per acre	.....	12.29
Rateable value of district at 1.4.63	.....	£1,345,265
General Rate (1963-64)	.....	9/-
No. of Houses on Rate Book, 1st April, 1963:		
Houses	.....	10,619
Houses and Surgeries	.....	10
Houses and Shops	.....	227
Private Hotels and Guest Houses	.....	2
Licensed Premises	.....	79

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

(Figures in brackets indicate 1962 statistics)

Births

Live Births		<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	.....	706	368	338
Illegitimate	.....	32	18	14
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	.....	738	386	352
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 21.17

Comparability factor for births: .89

Corrected BIRTH RATE 18.04 (19.73)

Still Births

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	.....	14	5	9
Illegitimate	.....	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	.....	14	5	9
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births: 18.97 (15.32)

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 0.40

Deaths

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Deaths (all causes)	302	171	131
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population:		8.69	
Comparability factor for deaths		1.46	
Corrected DEATH RATE:		10.38 (14.43)	
Maternal Deaths:		Nil	
MATERNAL DEATH RATE:		Nil (Nil)	

Infant Deaths under one year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	6	4	2
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	7	4	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infant Mortality Rate

Death Rate of infants under one year of age per
1,000 live births 9.48 (19.50)

Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	4	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000
live births 5.42 (8.36)

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The population of Willenhall as estimated by the Registrar-General was 34,850; an increase of 1,100 compared with the mid-year estimate of 33,750 for 1962. The excess of births over deaths for 1963 was 436 compared with 389 in 1962.

Births

During 1963 there were 738 live births. Of these there were 32 illegitimate births, comprising 4.28 % of the total births, compared with 4.32 % in 1962 and 4.73 % in 1961.

The birth rate per 1,000 population was 21.17, which is a decrease on the rate for 1962 which was 21.21. The comparability factor for births is .89 which gives a corrected or standardised birth rate of 18.84 which is comparable with a rate of 18.2 for England and Wales.

There were 14 still births in 1963, a percentage of 1.84 of the total births, compared with a percentage of 1.53 in 1962.

The still birth rate expressed per 1,000 total births was 18.97. The rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 17.3.

Deaths

There were 302 deaths in 1963. The death rate was 7.11 per 1,000 population, compared with rates of 9.75 and 8.98 for 1962 and 1961 respectively. Applying the comparability factor of 1.46 for deaths to this crude death rate, a standardised or corrected death rate of 10.38 is obtained, which compares with a rate of 14.43 for 1962 and 12.2 for England and Wales.

Deaths from Certain Causes

The last column of the following table shows the number of deaths from certain causes during the year and a comparison is made with corresponding figures for the previous three years:—

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Cardio-vascular diseases	120	87	109	99
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	39	42	38	33
Cancer	68	55	72	55
Bronchitis	27	25	30	29
Pneumonia	9	19	16	21
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	—	4	2

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death during 1963 were, again, diseases of the heart and bloodvessels (including vascular lesions of the nervous system), cancer and bronchitis.

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels together accounted for 132 deaths, 43.56 % of the total deaths, compared with 44.68 % of the total deaths in 1962.

Cancer

Cancer caused 55 deaths compared with 72 in the preceding year. In the ten-year period 1954-63, deaths from cancer averaged 57 annually. Of these 55 cancer deaths, 9 were due to cancer of the stomach, 18 to cancer of the lung and bronchus (compared with 12 in 1962 and 17 in 1961), 9 to cancer of the breast, 2 to cancer of the uterus and 17 to cancer of other sites, the total being approximately 18% of the total deaths.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis caused 2 deaths during the year, both of which were due to the pulmonary form of the disease. There were 4 deaths from this cause during the previous year.

Deaths from Violent Causes

There were 16 deaths from violent causes, 6 of which were due to motor vehicle accidents, 7 to other accidents and 3 to suicide. This number of 16 compares with last year's total of 19.

Age at Death

Of the total deaths recorded 179 or 59% occurred in persons aged 65 or over, compared with a rate of 61% in 1962.

Infant Mortality

There were 7 deaths of infants under one year, there being a decrease of 7 deaths compared with last year's figure of 14. There was 1 death of an illegitimate infant. The infant mortality rate for the year was 9.48 compared with rates of 19.5 in 1962 and 16.89 in 1961. This rate of 9.48 compares with a rate of 20.9 for England and Wales — the lowest ever recorded in this country.

Of these 7 deaths occurring under one year, 4 did not survive beyond the first month of life, the neo-mortality rate thus being 5.42 compared with 8.36 in 1962.

Maternal Mortality

There were again no maternal deaths in 1963.

SECTION B.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND OTHER DISEASES

There were 584 notifications of infectious disease other than tuberculosis during the year, the general incidence being considerably higher than the previous year when notifications numbered 56.

This increase was due mainly to the measles notifications which numbered 541 compared with 21 in the previous year.

Whooping Cough

Notifications of this disease numbered 14 compared with 2 in 1962 and 7 in 1961.

Pneumonia

Pneumonia notifications numbered 3 compared with 2 last year.

Scarlet Fever

There were 12 notifications of this disease compared with 6 in 1962.

Diphtheria

There were again no cases of this disease during the year.

Other notifications included 10 cases of dysentery, 2 cases of food poisoning, 1 case of erysipelas and 1 case of puerperal pyrexia.

Tuberculosis

At the end of 1963 the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register was as follows:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	229	149	378
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	32	68

During the year 40 names were removed from the register for the following reasons:—

Recovered .....	.....	.....	35
Left District .....	.....	.....	3
Died .....	.....	.....	2

There were 15 new cases of tuberculosis in 1963, all of which were due to the pulmonary form of the disease. This compares with 18 new cases in 1962 and 14 in 1961.

In the ten-year period 1954-1963 notifications of tuberculosis averaged 20 annually.

There were 2 deaths from this cause, both of which were due to the pulmonary form of the disease. There were 4 deaths from this disease in 1962.

The table on page 37 shows the new cases notified and the deaths from this disease for the past 40 odd years.

SECTION C.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Local "Health Authority" Services

These are provided by the Staffordshire County Council and comprise the following:—

1. Care of Mothers and young children.
2. Midwifery.
3. Health Visiting.
4. Home Nursing.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Services.
7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
8. Domestic Help.
9. Mental Health.

For the purpose of administering the above services, the County is divided into nine "areas" with an Area Medical Officer advising each Area Committee. Willenhall is a constituent authority of No. 9 Area, which also includes the Boroughs of Bilston and Wednesbury and the Urban Districts of Darlaston and Wednesfield, and has a total population of approximately 159,760. This Local Authority has three representatives on the Area Committee.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children

Ante-natal Clinics. There are two ante-natal clinics, one at Walsall Street Clinic on Friday afternoons weekly, and the other at Short Heath Clinic on the 1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesday afternoon of each month (when there is a 5th Tuesday).

Infant Welfare Clinics. These are held as follows:—

Walsall Street Clinic	—Wednesday afternoon.
Short Heath Clinic	—Wednesday and Friday afternoons.
Portobello Clinic	—1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

Clinics for School Children. A minor ailment clinic is held at Walsall Street Clinic on Monday mornings when there is a doctor in attendance. One such clinic is also held at Short Heath on Friday mornings, a doctor attending on alternate weeks. An Eye Clinic is held at the Walsall Street Clinic on Monday afternoons. In addition to these Clinics, dental sessions are held at Short Heath Clinic.

Day Nurseries. There is one Day Nursery in the district at the Memorial Park, with accommodation for fifty children.

2. Midwifery

At 31st December, 1963, there were 3 domiciliary midwives employed by the Staffordshire County Council practising in the district. Hospital accommodation is arranged by either the General Practitioners or the Medical Officer attending the ante-natal clinics — on medical grounds; or by the local Health Visitors — on socialological grounds.

3. Health Visiting

There were 3 Health Visitors working in the district at 31st December, 1963. These ladies also attend the various "County" Clinics. Their headquarters are at the Clinic, Walsall Street, Willenhall.

4. Home Nursing

There are 4 district nurses operating in the district, the functions of the Willenhall District Nursing Association in respect of home nursing having been taken over by the County Council since 1948.

5. Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination against smallpox is usually carried out by the Local General Practitioners. Immunisation of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis is performed at the Infant Welfare Clinics each week, mostly on children between the ages of three to twelve months.

Immunisation of school children against diphtheria (the large majority of whom have already been immunised) is carried out at special school sessions, at fairly regular intervals by the County Medical Officers. Reinforcing doses are given at the ages of between five and ten years at these school sessions.

6. Ambulance Services

Ambulance facilities for this area are available at the main ambulance station, Richards Street, Darlaston. The telephone number is James Bridge 2591/2, and a 24-hour service is available, all emergency calls for service should be telephoned to the Radio Station, telephone number, TIPTon 3121.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Care and after-care is undertaken by a Social Worker and an area Welfare Officer, both centred on Wolverhampton. The former attends to such matters as the provision of convalescent home treatment, extra nourishment, clothing, financial help, etc., while the latter official is more directly concerned in the care of the aged and infirm and also works in co-operation with voluntary agencies for the care of the blind, deaf and dumb, for whom there are training facilities and workshops, etc., at Wolverhampton and Walsall. Hostels for the aged are provided by the County at Lichfield and Cannock. The basic principle of all these services, i.e. prevention of illness — is manifested in the work of the Health Visitors.

8. Domestic Help

A Home help service is available and administered by the Area Medical Officer, 20 Hydes Road, Wednesbury, telephone number Wednesbury 0961/2. The service is available for cases of illness, confinement, expectant mothers, mentally defective and aged persons. The number of home helps in the “area” at 31st December, 1963, was 116, of whom 33 were resident in Willenhall.

9. Mental Health

The Area Health Committee maintains a Special Training Centre at Bilston which is available to Willenhall children who are considered ineducable at school. There is also a Practical Training Centre at Shepwell Green, Willenhall, for persons of higher age groups.

Other Health Services are as follows:—

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations required by General Practitioners and by the Public Health Department are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Martin Street, Stafford. Chemical examinations — food, water, etc. — are undertaken by the County Analyst, County Buildings, Stafford.

Hospitals

There are no hospitals within the Urban District, but the following is a list of hospitals available to the inhabitants which, with the exception of Kingswinford Isolation Hospital, are situated within a distance of three miles from the Urban District.

Infectious Diseases	Moxley Isolation Hospital, Wednesbury (including Smallpox) Kingswinford Isolation Hospital.
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General	Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton.
			New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton.
			General Hospital, Walsall.
			Manor Hospital, Walsall.
			Eye Infirmary, Wolverhampton.
Maternity	.....	.....	Manor Hospital, Walsall.
			New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton.
			Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Accident Prevention

Publicity for the prevention of accidents in the home continues as in previous years in the display of posters in the clinics and elsewhere.

SECTION D.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

During the year no action was taken under Section 47 of the above Act.

SECTION E

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Water Supply

Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking supplies water to the area, which has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water from sources of distribution to the area and from houses in the district have given satisfactory results.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

Summary of Results of Bacteriological Examinations

Total number of Samples taken	Presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.			
	0	1—2	3—10	Over 10
362	337	8	7	10

Figures are not available giving the proportion of dwelling houses supplied direct from the mains, as apart from those supplied by standpipes.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

No developments of note occurred during the year in connection with the above.

Health in Factories

The return made on Form 572 in respect of Parts I and VIII of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, is reproduced at the back of this report.

SECTION F.

HOUSING

The Housing Manager has kindly provided the following information:—

Number of dwellings built and completed by Local Authority during the year	106
Number of houses completed by private persons	267
Number of dwellings completed under post-war Housing Programme by the end of 1963	2,684
Total number of Council dwellings in district by the end of 1963	4,721
Number of families rehoused because of overcrowding	49
Number of families rehoused because of Tuberculosis	2
Number of families rehoused from houses upon which a demolition order was operative	53
Number of families rehoused from Clearance Areas	

The Council's points scheme for the allocation of houses makes allowance for the consideration of medical conditions in awarding points, and in this connection close co-operation was maintained with the Housing Manager. Each case was considered separately on its merits.

SECTION G.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

Details of the work done during the year in connection with meat and other foods is given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WALSALL STREET,
WILLENHALL,
STAFFS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, and Members,

The work of the Department continued through the year at an increased pace. This arises from new legislation brought into operation by Parliament desiring increased health and social services and also by the nature of the district which is expanding on the one hand and calls for much of the past to be undone as for instance housing and planning, on the other.

We were handicapped in making the progress which might and ought to be made, by having a vacancy for the whole of the year for a Public Health Inspector. This is unfortunate at a time when the public realise they have a right to demand something better than their predecessors — they demand better homes; it is not from choice that they live in houses with shared water closets and water supplies, or a house having no bath or hot water; no longer do they look at a smoking industrial chimney and accept it with the acclaim of their fathers and grandfathers as indicating prosperity and the belief that “Where there’s muck there’s brass.”

That progress has been made is evidenced by the fact that 123 unfit houses were demolished during the year bringing the total of slum houses demolished since 1947 to 1065. With the prospect of a greater rate of building including multi storey flats, it is likely that the rate of removal of unfit houses will be accelerated.

The rate at which houses are being improved with the aid of a grant remains slow. Thirteen houses were improved during the year. Power to compel improvement with the aid of a grant seems to be evident following the White Paper presented to Parliament.

Because of the demands of housing work and an increase in other work brought about by the Meat Regulations, 1963, which imposed compulsory inspection and stamping of meat and the shortage of one Inspector already referred to, it was not possible to continue the progress on smoke control work at any rate to the extent which the programme calls for. It is hoped to make up the leeway by the engagement of an Inspector who commenced work in the Department early in 1964.

My thanks are due to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor C. W. Wolverson, and all my fellow Officers in other Departments, as well as the Staff of the Health Department, for their assistance in all branches of the work of the Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

NEW LEGISLATION

Legislation which came into operation during the year and which affects the work of the Department, is as follows:—

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc. Amendment) Regulations, 1963

These regulations came into operation on 18th June, 1963, and amend the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations by substituting a new definition of complete cold mix. The new definition includes the addition of sugar in the authorised composition.

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations, 1963

These regulations declare fluidised char binderless briquettes manufactured by the National Coal Board as an authorised fuel. A product known as “Homefire” comes within these regulations.

The Meat Regulations 1963

These came into operation on 1st October, 1963. They re-enact and amend various provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and amendments to these regulations as well as repealing Regs. 29 and 30(b) of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958. These two regulations refer to the placing of blood in a clean receptacle collected for human consumption and kept so as to be identifiable; they also require any offal for human consumption to be readily identifiable with a carcass until inspected or removed from a slaughterhouse. Main provisions of the regulations also provide that all meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected and meat must not be removed from a slaughterhouse until it has been inspected (except in certain special circumstances).

Meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be marked and the local authority may charge for the inspection.

The minimum period of notice of slaughter is extended from 3 hours to 24 hours.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act is expected to come into operation in 1964. It makes provision for securing the health, welfare and safety of persons employed in shops and offices.

The Animals (Cruel Poisons) Regulations, 1963

These regulations were brought into operation on the 26th October, 1963, to protect mammals including rats and mice from cruelty by poisoning by laying phosphorous and red squill in or upon any land or building where these animals may be. Similarly a prohibition is imposed on the use of strychnine for destroying mammals of any description except moles.

Housing Table referred to on Page 18

YEAR	1947 to 1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
Demolition Orders	224	13	24	16	19	9	4	1	310
Closing Orders	13	8	18	12	15	6	2	1	75
Undertakings	14	29	18	17	6	16	6	56	162
Clearance Areas	177	19	47	88	81	103	43	50	608
Slum Clearance Rehousing :									
Council-owned	77	17	2	—	15	16	6	2	135
Private	261	97	82	58	144	206	109	52	1009
Demolished	298	25	114	48	64	158	235	123	1065
Houses built :									
Council	1317	261	95	72	201	310	160	106	2522
Private	298	112	12	42	346	332	355	267	1754

HOUSING

The year was again an active one in the removal of slum or unfit houses. The number of houses demolished during the year was 123. This brought the number of houses demolished since 1947 to 1065. The progress throughout the period since 1947 is shown in the accompanying table. (Page 17)

During the year, orders were confirmed in respect of houses situated in areas as follows:—

	<i>Houses</i>
Gomer Street No. 3	20
Peel Street No. 2	7
Bloxwich Road North No. 1.....	2
New Road No. 3	2
Chapel Street	10
Field Street No. 1	5
Raglan Street C.P.O.	4
	—
	50
	—

During the year, Undertakings, Demolition and Closing Orders were made in respect of houses at the following addresses:—

70, 75, 76, Monmore Lane
 15, Essington Road
 Pool Hayes Cottage
 63, The Crescent
 50, Field Street
 2-9, Stowheath Lane
 51, 53, 55, 56-60, Wood Street
 46, Pooles Lane
 1, Ct.1, Russell Street
 271-282, Bilston Lane
 63-73, Coltham Road
 4, 5, Haley Street
 146, 148, Lichfield Road
 88-96, Ashmore Lake Road
 16, Temple Bar
 42a, 44, Wellington Place
 71, Stafford Street
 24, King Street

The summary of the totals given above, together with other information e.g. persons displaced and re-housed is given here:

	<i>Houses</i>
Demolition Orders made	1
Closing Orders made	1
Undertakings signed by owners in lieu of Demolition or Closing Orders	56
Clearance Orders confirmed by Ministry	50
Number of privately owned houses which were subject to Demolition, Closure or Clearance Orders and the tenants rehoused	52
Number of Council owned houses which were closed and the tenants rehoused	2
Dwelling houses demolished	123
Persons displaced and rehoused	158

Towards the end of the year, the work towards removal of unfit houses was accelerating and Public Inquiries were held in respect of compulsory purchase orders at New Road and Bloxwich Road South. The New Road area contained 56 houses in Peel Street and Wolverhampton Street as well as New Road.

The Bloxwich Road Area included a number of houses in Clothier Street and Little Clothier Street.

A number of objections were made by the owners of houses in the above areas. The confirmation of the Orders had not been received by the end of the year.

The progress of slum clearance has been controlled by the number of new dwellings erected and it is interesting and pleasing to report that the Council's policy of building of flats as well as traditional type houses is gathering momentum.

The seriousness with which this Council views its obligations to remove the slums is emphasised by the continued allocation of 75% of Council dwellings for slum clearance purposes.

It is apparent that the elimination of slum or unfit houses in Willenhall is progressing towards completion and that the demolition of approximately 2,000 houses which I reported upon as being unfit in 1948, should be realised in a few years from now.

During the year, the Council had under consideration areas for clearance at:

Queen Street No. 1 Area
Riley Street No. 1 Area
Raglan Street No. 2 Area
Newhall Street No. 1 Area

Sandbeds Nos. 3 & 4 Areas
 Russell Street Nos. 1 and 2 Areas
 Ashmore Lake Road No. 1 Area
 Coltham Road No. 1 Area
 Charles Street No. 1 Area
 Fibbersley No. 1 Area
 Union Street Area
 Mill Lane No. 1 Area
 Middle Gardens No. 1 Area

Rent Act, 1957

The following is a table showing the action taken since the Rent Act, 1957, came into operation:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Applications from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair	63	42	21	4	3	6	2
Notices of proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair	48	52	21	4	3	6	2
Refusals	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawn	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Undertakings to carry out repairs received from landlords	12	31	13	1	2	3	2
Certificates issued	21	38	8	3	1	3	—

There are many privately owned houses in the district to which this Act applies. The tenants of the controlled dwellings have security of tenure; they can obtain relief from rent increase by obtaining a certificate which is granted where disrepair warrants it.

By examination of the figures given above it is obvious that tenants are reluctant to apply for certificates. This attitude is general and not confined to Willenhall.

Improvement Grants

There are quite a number of houses built 50 or more years ago which lack the facilities of houses built more recently. A shared water supply and sanitary accommodation, absence of a bath or shower, a shared wash-house and a sink were common deficiencies.

One Discretionary and 12 Standard Grants were made during the year.

For some time it has been known that the optional nature of these grants in so far as it is left to the discretion of the owner or

occupier to apply for them, would not provide the amenities needed in houses which are sub-standard in facilities. It is pleasing to note that there is a likelihood of powers being provided to bring about improvements.

Houses let-in Lodgings and Common Lodging Houses

Whilst there are no Lodging Houses in the district, there are Houses let-in Lodgings; these are houses occupied by members of more than one family and as added to by Section 21 of the Housing Act, 1961, also includes a building which is not a house but comprises separate dwellings.

The number of such dwellings is about 60 but is increasing. Inspections were made with a view to reducing overcrowding, to require the existing amenities to correspond with the number of occupants, failing this to provide additional amenities.

The co-operation of the Fire Prevention Officer has been readily available in advising upon the necessary steps to be taken in the provision of means of escape in case of fire.

Work on houses in multi-occupation is time consuming on account of the frequent changes of ownership and occupancy and language difficulties.

Intimations and Abatement Notices Served

During the year 193 Intimations were served for defects listed in Table IX. It was necessary to serve 68 Abatement Notices following non-compliance with Intimations.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

The Thresh Steam Disinfector situated at the Sewage Works was only in use on two days during the year to disinfest bedding in conjunction with the treatment of furniture by hydrogen cyanide (HCN) before the removal of 4 families to Council houses.

The treatment was again carried out in conjunction with a private company.

Disinfection of bedding etc. following disease and disinfestation of clothing and other articles for vermin is carried out normally by two workmen who are also responsible for rodent work and are attached to the Health Department.

Work was done at 14 private and 27 Council houses to destroy such vermin as fleas, bugs, cockroaches, ants, mites etc. The corresponding number of premises treated during the previous year was 11 private and 14 Council houses.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures

Much time was again taken up in moving itinerant caravan dwellers from various sites in the district. As in previous years, sites at Bentley Lane (adjoining the proposed cemetery), Broad Lane, Pool Hayes Lane, Moose Lane again proved attractive to caravan dwellers.

In addition, sites where demolition of slum houses has taken place and rebuilding has not yet commenced, also suffered.

The caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, indicates legitimate means by which caravans may be sited. This department is responsible for the issuing of site licences which require high standards to be provided and maintained. No licences were issued during the year.

45 letters were sent to occupiers and owners of land where the caravans were not removed in the first instance after verbal request.

FOOD PREMISES

Two slaughterhouses continued in operation. These are situated at:

3, Fletchers Lane

119, High Road, Lane Head

On the 1st October, the Meat Inspection Regulations came into operation. These Regulations impose a legal standard to which inspection must comply and make the stamping of carcasses compulsory. After consideration, the Council decided to adopt the maximum charges namely, 2/6d for a bovine animal, 9d. for a calf or pig and 6d. for a sheep or lamb, although it must be mentioned that there are those who feel that meat inspection should be regarded as a public service in the same way as other foods.

There were 860 visits to slaughterhouses as against 873 visits the previous year.

The number of animals slaughtered in the last two years were as follows:—

1962	1963	
627	894	Cattle — excluding cows
14	7	Cows
11	5	Calves
4,257	4,939	Sheep
1,424	1,440	Pigs

Mention has been made in previous years of the decline in the incidence of bovine tuberculosis. There was again a reduction —

only 184 lbs of meat being condemned for this reason as against 292 lbs the previous year. Although there is this reduction, a meat Inspector's time is still required in finding it. The diseases and conditions which caused condemnation were as follows:—

	<i>Lbs.</i>
Angioma	50
Hepatica	12
Cirrhosis	100
Pneumonia	2
Distomatosis	81
Fatty degeneration	5½
Cysts	146
Parasite	4
Pleurisy & pericarditis	94¾
Abscesses	281½
Actino	30
Necrosis	1
Emaciation	45
Tuberculosis	184
Decomposed	100
Ascaris	2
Erysipelas	20
Melanosis	1
C. bovis	65
	<hr/>
	1,224¾
	<hr/>

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

The Act requires persons slaughtering animals to hold licences expiring yearly. Meat Inspectors observe the ability of new applicants and trainee slaughtermen as fit and proper persons before issuing a licence.

13 Slaughtermen are at present licensed.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1961

As in previous years, steady progress continues to be made under the provisions of the above Regulations.

Two cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

To provide satisfactory working conditions for the preparation of food is but one aspect of these Regulations, an aspect which is apparent and indicative of improvement.

A less apparent side of Food Hygiene is the intelligent preparation of food and it is only a combination commencing with the education of the food handler together with the publication of the causes of national and local food poisoning outbreaks that progress is made.

It is not only in fixed shops and preparation premises that food hygiene applies — mobile vehicles and stalls come within the category of the Regulations.

The housewife is undoubtedly becoming more food conscious. This is to the good, discrimination should lead to more custom for the most hygienic shops.

Inspection of Other Foods

260 visits were made to food shops and stores for the purpose of examining food. 332 tins of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption, having a total weight of 4 cwts. 1 qr. 12½ lbs. Other foods examined and subsequently condemned were soups, cheese, jam etc., having a total weight of 28 lbs.

Among the matters involving contamination which were dealt with were the following:

Drawing pin in Hot Cross Bun

An extensive investigation was made by the management of the bakery which was situated outside the district.

Ants in Swiss Rolls

This was found to be due to a slight infestation of ants at the retailers which had remained unseen until the investigation.

Mouldy Bread Pudding

It appeared that this case was due to misunderstanding on the part of junior staff who had placed the stale bread pudding on sale after being given instructions for its disposal by the owner.

Mouldy Pork Pie

The pork pie was purchased by a Willenhall resident from a store outside the district. Investigations were carried out by the authority concerned.

Unsound Cooked Fish

A complaint was received concerning the sale of unsound cooked fish from a local fish and chip shop. Investigations carried out revealed that the stock of fish used by the proprietor of the fish and chip shop was sound and that the address of the complainant, was, in fact, fictitious.

Ice-Cream

3 new premises were registered for the storage and sale of Ice-Cream, the total number of registrations now being 117.

Bacteriological or biochemical samples are taken by the Council and chemical sampling is done by the County Council. It will be seen from the accompanying table that samples taken for biochemical examination are placed in grades 1 to 4, 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory whilst 3 and 4 are unsatisfactory. There were 4 unsatisfactory samples during the year.

		Grade			
		1	2	3	4
1948—No. of samples taken—	85	27	11	19	28
1949—	128	67	29	17	15
1950—	190	116	38	21	15
1951—	89	48	27	5	9
1952—	91	49	32	6	4
1953—	86	61	22	2	1
1954—	78	74	2	1	1
1955—	49	46	2	0	1
1956—	85	79	4	1	1
1957—	77	68	2	1	6
1958—	68	59	5	0	4
1959—	89	84	3	1	1
1960—	98	90	3	4	1
1961—	49	44	3	0	2
1962—	56	54	1	1	0
1963—	39	35	1	1	3
		<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue Test</i>			
<i>Provisional Gradings</i>					
1	.....	.....	.....	4 hours or more	
2	.....	.....	.....	2½ to 4 hours	
3	.....	.....	.....	½ to 2 hours	
4	.....	.....	.....	0 hours	

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

In recent years it has been the policy of the Council to require owners to remove the remaining waste water closets with the aid of a grant. This grant applies except to houses which are scheduled for early demolition under the slum clearance programme.

The Department comes across a few isolated instances of these closets from time to time and, subject to the conditions in the previous paragraph, their abolition is requested.

The following table shows the progress made in the abolition of this type of closet:

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
43	76	101	92	59	67	17	39	13
1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963		
23	12	7	30	10	47	1		

AIR POLLUTION

The formation of smoke control areas has as its principal aim the reduction of domestic smoke and it is now known that the once accepted figure of 50% of the pollution being caused by industrial plants is no longer true but that the figure is now nearer to 20%.

There are 14 smoke control areas in operation and one due to commence operation on 1st July, 1964.

That it was not possible to make greater progress during the year was due largely to an Inspector leaving at the beginning of the year and the inability to secure a replacement. A further disturbing feature during the year was the statement by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that, because of the changed methods of making gas, the future supplies of domestic gas coke would be affected.

After time for consideration, the fears which were brought about by this statement do not now appear to be as serious as was imagined, but it is unfortunately true to say that the public attitude toward smoke control areas was undermined. The public seem to have been confused by the availability, cost and suitability of the various fuels.

The changes in the making of gas and the effect upon gas coke will probably bring to the fore other methods of heating domestic dwellings, which are less pollution producing and will add to the comfort or convenience of living — time will probably prove this to be true.

Although there is a practical and an excellent means of making a district smokeless by the provision of smoke control areas under the Clean Air Act, these are not accepted by all sections of the community. Publicity on the evil effects of smoke and the advantages to be gained by the use of smokeless fuels including gas, electricity and oil as well as solid smokeless fuels, is very necessary.

Industrial Pollution

I have commented in previous reports of the worthwhile reduction in pollution from industry. This is immediately apparent in the boiler plant, where coal is used, automatic means of stoking has been invariably installed to replace hand firing, or has been replaced by other forms of steam raising e.g. oil, gas or electricity.

In foundries, annealing furnaces which were coal-fired have been replaced by oil or electricity. There is, however, still a considerable amount of grit and dust emitted (particularly from cupolas) and the Midlands Joint Advisory Clean Air Council, of which this Council is a member, during the year gave consideration to the problem and issued recommendations as follows:—

Practicable Means for Suppressing Grit and Dust from Cold Blast Cupolas

1. Cupolas worked up to 250 hours per annum — dry arrester.
2. Cupolas worked between 251 and 750 hours per annum. Wet or dry arrester, subject to site conditions and local circumstances.
All new dry arresters must be capable of easy conversion to wet arresters.

3. Cupolas worked for 751 hours or more per annum — Wet arrester (except where water supplies are not available).

In a comparatively small number of instances, particularly where dirty scrap is melted, although there is a diminution of grit and dust brought about by the fitting of a wet arrester, there may still be an emission of smoke.

Whilst there will be a reduction in the emission of grit and dust by the use of wet arresters, it is pointed out that this is only a guide to meet the requirements of Section 5 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and the question of the adoption of the recommendations in a particular instance is a matter for the decision of the Local Authority on the advice of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Although, as is mentioned above, the wet type of arrester offers a considerable improvement over the dry type of arrester

with a baffle, it is not intended that the wet arrester shall preclude any installations which may be developed in the future, having regard to the definition of "practicable" used in Section 5 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and defined in Section 34(1) as "means reasonably practicable having regard, amongst other things, to local conditions and circumstances, to the financial implications and to the current state of technical knowledge, and "practicable means" includes the provision and maintenance of plant and the proper use thereof."

In addition to these recommendations, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has set up a Working Party to investigate the conditions with regard to the whole problem of emission of pollution from ironfoundries.

A number of foundries in the district have complied with the conditions in that a wet type arrester has been fitted to the cupola and consideration is being given by managements of other foundries to this more efficient means of preventing dust and grit from entering the atmosphere.

New Furnaces

Under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, notice of proposal to install a furnace must be given to the local authority.

It is frequently drawn to the attention of industrialists that Section 3 of the Act requires that no furnace shall be installed unless it is capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which it was designed. Non-compliance carries with it a penalty.

This requirement to notify the local authority does not apply to the domestic type of furnace.

6 notifications were received during the year.

Control of Chimney Heights

Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, gives power to a local authority to reject any plan where it is proposed to erect a chimney if they are not satisfied that the height of a chimney will be sufficient to prevent smoke, grit or gases from becoming a nuisance or prejudicial to health, having regard to:

1. the purpose of the chimney
2. the position and description of adjacent buildings
3. the levels of the neighbouring ground
4. any other matters requiring consideration in the circumstances.

The Health Department has for some time scrutinised the plans submitted for new buildings for Town Planning and Bye-law approval for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of industrial and heating plant and as to whether it complies with the Clean Air Act. Enquiries are frequently made to the firms concerned to find out the proposed height of chimneys to comply with Section 10 of the Act.

The reason for requiring high chimneys is that with the present state of technical knowledge, a practical method has not been found for the elimination of sulphur dioxide and other gases in the boiler or other industrial furnace and a chimney of sufficient height is required under Section 10 to prevent sulphur dioxide reaching harmful proportions at ground level.

During the year, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government published "Memorandum on Chimney Heights (Circular 25/63)". Prior to the issue of this Memorandum, each local authority had adopted its own method of deciding the height of chimneys necessary.

Atmospheric Pollution Recording Apparatus

The Council continued operating gauges as follows:—

Market Place — Deposit Gauge

Willenhall Comprehensive School — Deposit Gauge

John Harper & Co. Ltd. — Deposit Gauge and Sulphur
Dioxide Volumetric Analysis
Equipment.

During the year, the Council obtained the co-operation of the Headmaster of the Central Boys School in the installation of a Sulphur Dioxide and Volumetric Analysis Apparatus.

The Council is indebted to Messrs. John Harper & Co. Ltd. and to the Headmaster and Staff of the Willenhall Comprehensive, School and the Central School for carrying out the analysis of the gauges.

Gauge Readings

The following are readings of the Deposit Gauges in the Market Place and Clarkes Lane for fourteen completed years:—

<i>Average total soluble and insoluble matter in tons per square mile</i>			
		<i>Market Place</i>	<i>Clarkes Lane</i>
1950	.....	31.21	33.55 per month
1951	.....	27.39	31.265 „
1952	.....	22.64	24.29 „
1953	.....	21.74	16.53 „
1954	.....	20.08	15.73 „
1955	.....	19.536	17.48 „
1956	.....	17.72	13.245 „
1957	.....	15.425	13.046 „
1958	.....	20.179	21.305 „
1959	.....	23.88	20.04 „
1960	.....	18.59	15.61 „
1961	.....	16.407	13.754 „
1962	.....	15.73	12.93 „
1963	.....	17.235	10.69 „

Radioactive Substances Act, 1960

A notification was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government under the Radioactive Substances Act, 1960. This Act requires that registered sources be properly constructed, records are properly kept, and the sources so kept and used to avoid loss or damage, etc.

FACTORIES

During the year there were 91 inspections of factories and 2 notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. There are 298 factories in the district. A wide variety of articles are manufactured in the district including locks, drop forgings, brass and malleable iron castings.

There are 4 outworkers.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are 3 shops registered under this Act. Inspections are made of these shops before registration and at frequent intervals to ascertain that all animals, birds and fishes are kept in suitable premises, that they shall be properly fed, that they shall not be sold at too early an age, that precautions shall be taken to prevent the spread of disease, and that suitable steps will be taken to prevent injury in case of fire.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There do not appear to be any premises for the manufacture of furniture, bedding, toys, etc. (in which filling is used), neither are there premises where filling is manufactured. There are, therefore, no premises subject to registration or annual licensing. There are 5 premises concerned with the furniture trade where filling is used or sold.

WATER SUPPLY

All the houses in the district are supplied with a piped water supply. Although all the houses have a piped water supply available, not all have water laid to the inside of the houses. Supplies in some instances are laid to shared wash-houses. In these cases the houses are scheduled for action by demolition or clearance area provisions of the Housing Acts.

SWIMMING BATHS

Six samples were taken for bacteriological examination and one for chemical examination by Inspectors in addition to the hourly tests taken by the Baths Manager. The samples showed the water to be satisfactory. No complaints were received from users of the baths.

The Baths have a capacity of 84,500 gallons and are equipped with water showers and footbaths. Water is maintained at a temperature of 74°-76°F. Chlorine pressure air scoured filters are provided. Complete recirculation of the water takes place every 3½ hours and free chlorine is maintained at 1.50 to 2.00 parts per million.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Noise is an aspect of the work of the Department which is rapidly assuming increasing importance. It is a subject of considerable complexity. Noise which does not offend during the day can be very disturbing at night, a noise from a machine may seem like music to the man operating it and unbearable to those in the neighbourhood — age of the recipient and individual prejudice are all factors requiring consideration. To demand absolute silence would bring life to a standstill in an industrial district.

The problem points to the need for standards relative to the various circumstances in which noise is produced.

Noise meters have now been designed for the purpose of assessing noise.

Along with the means of assessing noise, come the methods to be taken to minimise it and these may involve planning in the first instance, acoustic engineering, consideration and understanding by those responsible for the noise.

Complaints are frequently received varying from barking dogs in the night, band playing in semi-detached houses in the early hours of the morning, drop forge hammers operating at night.

During the year, the Committee which had been set up under the Chairmanship of Sir Alan Wilson, to consider the problem of noise, issued its report Cmnd 2056. It consists of 235 pages.

The report is very valuable in giving information on many aspects of noise problems. On the drop forging problem with which we are troubled (fortunately in isolated instances outside normal hours of daytime working) the Committee feels that with this process "the noise could only be reduced as the result of the successful outcome of an expensive research programme. The problems are by their very nature highly intractable and unless the attack on the problems is well conceived, a great deal of money might be spent to very little purpose."

Complaints of noise are investigated sympathetically and the Department have on record improvements which have been brought about by co-operation with managements and offending individuals.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

Two men continue as previously, to carry out rodent work as well as disinfection and disinfection duties. Prompt attention is given to complaints. The treatment of dwelling houses for rats and mice has continued free of charge. The treatment of business premises is carried out after the proprietor has agreed to pay the cost of time and materials. Some concerns engage private firms who undertake routine treatment as well as treatment upon complaint. "Warfarin" bait has again been used generally in dwellings and business premises. With this bait there is no necessity for prebaiting and the risk to human beings is negligible.

The Health Committee decided to use fluoracetamide in the treatment of sewers. This has the advantage in the saving of time as only one baiting is required whereas with other baits it is usual to prebait twice before poisoning. In view of the especially toxic nature of this poison, extra precautions are taken by the operators.

A summary of the work carried out is given below, whilst the detailed report as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is given on page 49.

				12 months	12 months
				to	to
				31.12.62	31.12.63
<i>All Premises</i>					
Inspections	{	Notified	.....	220	239
		Surveys	.....	506	527
Infested with	{	Rats	.....	167	184
		Mice	.....	85	109
Re-visits	.....	.....	.....	1,060	1,366
Prebait laid for Rats	.....	.....	.....	709	191
Poison bait takes	.....	.....	.....	787	995
Poison baits laid for Mice	.....	.....	.....	1,565	1,303

Table I.

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1963**

	WILLENHALL	ENGLAND AND WALES
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population	
Births		
Live Births.....	18.84	18.2
Still births	0.40	17.3 (a)
Deaths		
All Causes	10.38	12.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	
Whooping Cough	—	
Diphtheria	—	
Tuberculosis	0.06	
Influenza	—	
Smallpox	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	—	
Pneumonia	0.63	
Notifications (Corrected) Case Rates	—	
Typhoid Fever	—	
Paratyphoid Fever	—	
Meningococcal Infection	—	
Scarlet Fever	0.34	
Whooping Cough	0.41	
Diphtheria	—	
Erysipelas	0.03	
Smallpox	—	
Measles	15.55	
Pneumonia	0.09	
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic.....	—	
Non-Paralytic	—	
Food Poisoning	0.06	
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.03	
Tuberculosis :—Respiratory	0.44	
Meninges and C.N.S.	—	
Other	—	
	Rates per 1,000 live births	
Deaths		
All causes under 1 year of age	9.48	20.9 (b)
	Maternal Mortality in England and Wales. Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	—	—
Due to Abortion	—	—
Total Maternal Mortality	—	—

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) per 1,000 related live births.

Table II.

**CAUSES OF DEATH IN WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1963**

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Tuberculosis Respiratory System	1	1	2
Measles	1	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	4	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	17	1	18
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	9	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	2	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	5	17
Diabetes	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	21	33
Coronary Disease, Angina	32	22	54
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	6	9
Other Heart Disease	15	21	36
Other Circulatory Disease	5	7	12
Pneumonia	14	7	21
Bronchitis	24	5	29
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	7	—	7
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Congenital Malformations	2	—	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	4	13	17
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	1	6
All other Accidents	6	1	7
Suicide	3	—	3
All Causes	171	131	302

Table III

SUMMARY OF DEATHS ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	TOTAL		PERCENTAGE
	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	4	3	2.32
1— 5 years	2	—	0.66
5—10 ,,	3	—	0.99
10—15 ,,	1	1	0.66
15—25 ,,	—	—	—
25—35 ,,	2	—	0.66
35—45 ,,	2	5	2.32
45—55 ,,	18	7	9.25
55—65 ,,	53	22	24.75
65—75 ,,	40	38	25.74
75 years and over	46	55	34.44
TOTAL 	171	131	

Table 1V.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1963 (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

DISEASE	Total	AGE GROUPS—YEARS											
		Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over
Scarlet Fever	12	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	14	3	3	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	541	29	57	72	63	77	234	7	2	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	10	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	3	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	584	33	60	73	64	79	252	11	2	7	1	1	1

Table V.
TUBERCULOSIS

in Willenhall (including the former Short Heath U.D.) showing the
new cases notified and the deaths each year since the commencement
of compulsory notification

YEAR	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1912	85	—	19	1
1913	87	24	22	13
1914	66	22	21	13
1915	55	11	13	12
1916	65	13	23	11
1917	71	18	28	6
1918	56	8	44	4
1919	29	6	20	7
1920	29	6	14	4
1921	24	—	24	2
1922	55	15	34	7
1923	45	12	30	9
1924	19	5	27	5
1925	67	14	25	10
1926	71	11	24	5
1927	25	12	25	4
1928	39	12	17	3
1929	40	9	34	3
1930	42	3	29	3
1931	36	5	27	1
1932	36	3	16	6
1933	41	11	26	4
1934	45	5	14	5
1935	33	9	25	5
1936	47	5	14	3
1937	44	8	25	6
1938	45	8	22	6
1939	30	7	20	3
1940	40	5	24	3
1941	40	9	25	9
1942	38	7	23	—
1943	49	12	18	3
1944	42	10	19	3
1945	30	4	25	—
1946	35	9	20	1
1947	40	9	20	7
1948	41	3	25	3
1949	34	2	11	—
1950	31	1	12	—
1951	34	3	10	—
1952	32	1	8	2
1953	47	3	9	—
1954	36	1	4	—
1955	26	1	1	—
1956	19	3	4	—
1957	25	2	2	—
1958	17	2	4	—
1959	16	—	4	—
1960	17	—	1	—
1961	14	—	—	—
1962	15	3	4	—
1963	15	—	2	—

Table VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FROM 1953-1963

DISEASE	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever	14	35	11	8	7	11	6	4	7	6	12
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Pneumonia	12	28	22	11	12	16	15	2	9	2	3
Erysipelas	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	2	1	1	—	3	1	6	3	3	10
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	381	21	355	8	372	68	383	19	653	21	541
Whooping Cough	102	15	7	101	20	2	2	40	7	2	14
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	4	3	1	—	—	4	4	14	22	2
Total	515	107	402	135	415	104	413	78	698	56	584

Table VII.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961—ANNUAL REPORT

1.—INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	296	91	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclud- ing out-workers' premises)	2	2	—	—
TOTAL	298	93	2	—

Table VII. (continued)

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	1	1	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	1	—

TABLE VIII

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL ROUTINE VISITS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Complaints, requests for visits of Inspectors made to the Health Department	2,420
Primary Inspection of Dwelling Houses	2,092
Revisits	2,366
Water Supply	4
Drainage	128
Offensive Trades	78
Tents, Vans and Sheds	382
Factories and Workshops	91
Smoke Observations	5
Shops (Sanitary Provisions of Shop Acts)	83
Schools	1
Fried Fish Shops	26
Butchers' Premises	159
Rats and Mice	21
Grocers	92
Food Preparation Premises	36
Licensed Premises	40
Fishmongers and Poultry Dealers	11
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	42
Ice-cream Premises	62
Slaughterhouses	860
Market Stalls	811
Restaurants	26
Hawkers	36
Visits to Works in Progress	20
Verminous Premises	30
Visits regarding disinfestation prior to removal of tenants	228
Infectious Disease	180
Accumulation of Refuse	40
Overcrowding	8
Waste Water Closets and Water Closets	3
Atmospheric Pollution	655
Number of Intimation Notices served	193
Number of Intimation Notices Complied with	169
Number of Abatement Notices Served	68
Number of Abatement Notices Complied with	53

TABLE IX

PRINCIPAL IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES

Dwelling Houses

Internal

Wall and ceiling plaster or brickwork	.....	.....	.....	33
Doors and window frames	.....	.....	.....	28
Defective firegrates	.....	.....	.....	3
Floors	.....	.....	.....	12
Stairs	.....	.....	.....	3
Dampness	.....	.....	.....	7
Dirty conditions	.....	.....	.....	2

External

Roofs	.....	.....	.....	34
Chimneys	.....	.....	.....	2
Eavesguttering and downspouting	.....	.....	.....	18
Drainage	.....	.....	.....	9
Fractured and defective brickwork	.....	.....	.....	6
Paving	.....	.....	.....	1
Rendering	.....	.....	.....	2

Washing Accommodation

Washing boilers	.....	.....	.....	1
Sink	.....	.....	.....	3
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	29

Sanitary Accommodation

Insufficient or defective W.C.'s	.....	.....	.....	32
Defective cisterns	.....	.....	.....	21
Dirty condition of W.C.	.....	.....	.....	1
Burst water service pipes to cisterns	.....	.....	.....	63

Accumulations 2

Miscellaneous 12

Tents, Vans and Sheds 45

Food Premises — including Butchers, Grocers, Fried Fish
Shops, Bakehouses, Licensed Premises

Internal

Floors	2
Walls and ceiling plaster	2
Doors and windows	1
Preparation table	1
Storage	1
Counters and shelving	2
Dirty condition of rooms	11
Artificial light	1
Impervious surface	3
Cloak room accommodation	1

External

Roof	1
------------	---

Washing Accommodation

Sinks	2
Absence of or defective water supply	9
Absence of soap and towels	2
Absence of washing facilities	13

Accumulations	4
---------------------	---

Smoking in Shop	1
-----------------------	---

First Aid Equipment	2
---------------------------	---

Miscellaneous	10
---------------------	----

TABLE X
UNSOUND FOOD

	<i>Cwts. qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
34 tins Meat	1 3	2
20 tins and boxes Fish	2	16½
258 tins Fruit and Vegetables	1 2	12
20 tins Milk	1	10
	<hr/> 4 1	<hr/> 12½

Other foods condemned consisted of soup, cheese, jam etc. — 2 qrs.

Table X.—continued

PARTICULARS OF CARCASSES INSPECTED, TOGETHER WITH PARTICULARS OF CARCASSES OR PARTS THEREOF CONDEMNED, IN FORM REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	894	7	5	4,939	1,440
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	51	2	—	26	45
Percentage of the number inspected affected with all diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci	5.7%	28.57%	—	.52%	3.1%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.25%
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Weight found to be diseased, unsound and unfit for human consumption :—

	T. C. Q. Lbs.		
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS	8	3	2 ³ / ₄ Carcase Offal.
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY	1	2	16 Offal.
	10	3	20 ³ / ₄ TOTAL

TABLE XI

ICE CREAM SAMPLES FOR THE METHYLENE BLUE TEST

1963	No. taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
January	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—
May	21	16	1	1	3
June	6	6	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—
August	5	5	—	—	—
September	7	7	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—
Total	39	34	1	1	3
Taken in 1962	56	54	1	1	—

No. of Ice-Cream Premises registered for sale of Ice-Cream during 1963	3
No. of shops registered for the sale of Ice-Cream	117

REGISTRATION OF HAWKERS

No. of Hawkers registered during 1963 under the Willenhall Urban District Council Act	1
---	---

TABLE XII

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES

Number of houses disinfected with Formalin or Formaldehyde	6
Number of houses sprayed with Insecticide to destroy vermin including fleas, bugs, cockroaches, woodworm, mites, etc. :	
Private	14
Council	27
Articles disinfected and disinfested—bundles of bedding, etc.	16

TABLE XIII

SAMPLING BY FOOD AND DRUGS AUTHORITY

(Staffordshire County Council)

List of samples taken during the year 1963:—

Milk	Tuberculin Tested	.....	.....	1
	T.T. (Pasteurised)	.....	.....	11
	Pasteurised	.....	.....	6
	Sterilised	.....	.....	7
				—
				25
				—

All genuine except one sample of Tuberculin Tested which was 10.0 % deficient in fat.

General Foods

Number of samples taken	.....	72
Number of samples genuine	.....	69
Number of samples adulterated		3

Classification

Dairy Cake	Shrimps
Candy Sugars	Whole Orange Drink
Instant Coffee	Shandy (2 samples)
Cocktail Sausages in Brine	Ground Arrowroot
Pepper Sauce	New Potatoes
Pickled Onions (3 samples)	Tapioca Pudding
Tomato Juice (2 samples)	Prawns in Aspic
Orange Squash	Soft Brown Sugar
Glace Cherries	Orange Drink
Irish Stewed Steak	French Wine Vinegar
Desiccated Coconut	Stewed Steak with Gravy
Lemon Crush	Glucose Drink
Beef Sausage cont. preservative	Mixed Cereal
Corned Beef (3 samples)	Blueberry Pie Filling
Apricot Preserve	Cheese Spread with Ham
Jam Plum Pudding	Buttered Toast
Casserole Beef Steak	Lemon Drink
Lemon Curd	Sliced Beetroot
Coca-cola	Christmas Pudding

Ravioli with Tomato Sauce
 Stewed Steak
 White Cake Mix
 Pork Sausage
 Butter Puffs
 Malt Vinegar
 Tangerine Jelly
 Macaroon Biscuit Mix
 Ice Cream Mix
 Peppermints
 Liquid Confection
 Butter
 Rhubarb

Marzipan
 Apricot Wine
 Blackcurrant Wine
 Buttercrisp Biscuits
 Strawberries in Syrup
 Mixed Fruit Jam
 Pork Sausage cont. preservative
 (4 samples)
 Beef Dripping
 Drinking Chocolate
 Tablets of Aspirin
 Ground Almonds
 Marzipan Fruits

Particulars of Adulterated Samples

100 C/A — LEMON CRUSH — FORMAL

36.4 % deficient of its proper proportion
of lemon juice

Fruit juice content to
be increased.

8 C/C — CASSEROLE BEEF STEAK — INFORMAL

20.6 % deficient of its proper proportion
of meat

Makers of this product
taken over by another
firm.

34 C/D — PORK SAUSAGE — FORMAL

6.8 % deficient of its proper proportion
of meat and also contained un-
declared preservative.

Cautioned. Notice now
being exhibited.

Table XIV

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Deposit Gauges situated in Market Place at rear of Gas Offices, in the grounds of Messrs. John Harper and Co. Ltd. and the Comprehensive School, Bilston Road.

RECORDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1963

Deposits in tons per square mile

1963	John Harper & Co. Ltd. Clarkes Lane			Market Place			Comprehensive School		
	Insol.	Sol.	Totals	Insol.	Sol.	Totals	Insol.	Sol.	Totals
January	1.57	7.18	8.75	4.41	11.80	16.21	7.98	13.45	21.43
February	2.04	5.72	7.76	15.66	7.01	22.67	9.01	3.31	12.32
March	2.72	4.93	7.65	20.55	5.26	25.81	12.56	11.45	24.01
April	12.22	8.13	20.35	13.27	11.45	24.72	—	—	—
May	6.26	2.45	8.71	10.17	3.44	13.61	6.33	5.12	11.45
June	5.44	11.77	17.21	11.52	12.26	23.78	10.04	7.88	17.92
July	—	—	—	6.13	3.68	9.81	4.97	3.38	8.35
August	4.36	3.57	7.93	7.51	5.38	12.89	8.74	5.70	14.44
September	6.06	.92	6.98	7.20	6.67	13.87	7.69	4.50	12.19
October	4.49	6.19	10.68	9.23	6.47	15.70	8.61	7.32	15.93
November	6.33	6.29	12.62	8.83	3.20	12.03	5.56	5.50	11.06
December	6.53	3.13	9.66	10.58	5.15	15.73	4.10	3.91	8.01

Table XV.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1963

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses	All other (includ- ing business premises)	Total	Agricul- tural
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	10	10,500	1,000	11,510	5
2. Total number of properties inspected following notification Found to be infested by :—	—	199	40	239	—
Rats	—	112	40	152	—
Mice	—	48	19	67	—
3. Total number of properties inspected in course of survey	3	194	—	197	1
Found to be infested by :—					
Rats	3	25	—	28	—
Mice	—	15	—	15	—
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected when visited for other purposes.....	—	50	280	330	—
Found to be infested by :—					
Rats	—	4	—	28	—
Mice	—	12	15	15	—
5. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	41	1,559	539	2,139	5
6. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	3	216	55	274	1
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	7	268	70	345	1
8. Number of notices served under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of notice	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

River Tame

Number of visits	38
Number of pre-baits laid	781
Number of poison baits laid	182

